Energy Legislative Monitor

Congressman Jim Nussle

Manchester, Iowa

Jim Nussle's Agenda for Iowa...

Protect our Nation with Homeland Security

Strengthen the Family Farm

Fair Taxation & Responsible Budgets

Long-term
Energy Strategies

Retirement Security for All Iowans

Modernize Medicare & Ensure Health Care Access

Student-centered Education with Local Control

Keep Promises Made to Our Nation's Veterans

Grow Our Economy to Create Jobs

Nussle Agenda for Long-term Energy Strategies

Promoting Iowa's Resources

"As a matter of national security and economic security, America must develop a strategy that ensures a dependable, reasonably priced, domestic supply of energy now and forever. The United States is far too dependent on both foreign sources of energy and on non-renewable sources of energy. Iowa can lead the way in showing the country how renewable sources of energy such as ethanol, soy-diesel and wind can be part of the long-term solution. Government policies and legislative initiatives, including the tax structure, should actively encourage their development."

Jim Nussle

Summer 2003

Jim is working to achieve a positive legislative agenda for Iowa's energy resources. Jim has worked on energy priorities since coming to Congress and will continue to work on these in the 108th Congress.

After countless meetings with Iowans, as well as through letters, e-mails and phone calls, Jim has created the following goals.

Goals for Long-term Energy Strategies:

- 1. Strengthen America's Energy Security
- 2. Emphasize Renewable Sources and Diversify Energy Sources
- 3. Modernize our Energy Infrastructure
- 4. Significantly Decrease Dependence on Foreign Oil Through Expansion of Domestic Production and Capacity
- 5. Improve and Accelerate Environmental Protection
- 6. Research and Plan for Energy Needs of the Future
- 7. Promote and Increase Conservation

To achieve the goals to ensure a long-term energy strategy promoting renewable sources and conservation, Jim has sponsored and co-sponsored many pieces of legislation, and as the House Budget Committee Chairman, Jim has written many energy items into his budget. You will find a listing of these items on the following pages.

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Nussle's Energy Agenda Legislation:

Energy Security Act (H.R. 6)

- Bolsters our national security by reducing our dependence on foreign oil.
- Encourages domestic energy production.
- Extends and expands tax incentives for energy produced from open and closed loop biomass and wind.
- Repeals 4.3 cent per gallon excise tax on barge and railroad diesel fuel.
- Provides for energy efficient homes.
- Sets a Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) to increase the demand for ethanol and biodiesel by 5 billion gallons by 2015.
- Approved by the House of Representatives on April 10, 2003.

President's Plan

- On May 16, 2001, the Bush Administration published a report outlining its plans for developing a long-term national energy policy designed to aid the private sector in providing a sufficient energy supply to Americans.
- The President is taking a fresh look at the raw materials used to generate power. The United States cannot continue to depend on foreign oil and natural gas.
- Currently only 2 percent of our country's power supply comes from renewable resources. The President recognizes that it is important to expand the use of these virtually untapped resources.
- Although the President's plan is a good start, Rep. Nussle believes we can and should do more to promote wind, ethanol, and other biobased fuels.
- The House of Representatives followed the President's leadership by considering his long-term energy agenda and expanding it by approving a comprehensive energy bill, the Securing America's Future Energy (SAFE) Act (H.R. 4), on August 1, 2001. The Senate approved its energy legislation on April 25, 2002. No further action was taken in the 107th Congress.
- Rep. Nussle was appointed as a conferee for H.R. 4 by the Speaker of the House on June 12, 2002.

Renewable Energy from Agricultural Products (REAP) Act (H.R. 2000)

- Promotes value-added agriculture by creating incentives to produce energy from products such as methane from manure, and other ag-related biomass.
- Creates demand for another farm product while promoting conservation by allowing switch grass grown on CRP-enrolled land to be used as an energy additive without affecting the program's payment schedule.
- Requires the federal government to exclusively use biodiesel-blended fuels in its vehicles with diesel powered engines.
- Sponsored by Rep. Nussle. Portions of the REAP Act regarding the creation of incentives for producing biomass energy from grain, crop residues, and wood were included in the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act (H.R. 3090). Approved by Congress on March 8, 2002. Signed into law by the President on March 9, 2002.

Resource Efficient Appliance Incentives Act (H.R. 1332)

- Creates an incentive for appliance manufacturers to develop energy-efficient household appliances.
- Sponsored by Rep. Nussle.

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Ethanol Energy Promotion Act of 2001 (H.R. 1999)

- Promotes the development of small ethanol cooperatives.
- Protects the environment by totally and immediately banning the use of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) as a fuel additive.
- Requires the federal government to exclusively use ethanol-blended fuels in its vehicles.
- Sponsored by Rep. Nussle.

Clean Air and Water Preservation Act of 2001 (H.R. 608)

- Congressman Ganske's legislation to ban MTBE as a fuel additive over the course of five years.
- Co-sponsored by Rep. Nussle.

Wind Energy Production Tax Credit (H.R. 876)

- Promotes wind energy as a clean and efficient energy source by extending the current wind energy tax credit for an additional five years.
- Co-sponsored by Rep. Nussle. Included as part of the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act (H.R. 3090).
- Approved by Congress on March 8, 2002. Signed into law by the President on March 9, 2002.

Renewable Fuels for Energy Security Act of 2001 (H.R. 2423)

- Lessens reliance on foreign oil, and promotes ethanol and biodiesel by requiring motor fuels to contain a percentage of alternative fuels.
- Co-sponsored by Rep. Nussle.

Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002

- Provides funding for the CCC Bioenergy Program.
- Establishes a Biobased Product Purchasing Preference program to test biobased products.
- Reauthorizes and funds the Biomass Research and Development Act through 2007.
- Establishes loans and grant programs for Renewable Energy Systems and Energy Efficiency Improvements.
- The House approved a 2001 Farm Bill (H.R. 2646) on October 5, 2001. The Senate approved its version of the farm bill (S. 1731) on February 13, 2002. The Farm Security & Rural Investment Act of 2002 was approved by the House on May 2, 2002, the Senate on May 8, 2002, and was signed into law by the President on May 13, 2002.

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